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The Foundations of Zoölogy, by WILLIAM K. BROOKS. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1899. pp. 339.

This book, which has been for some time awaited with interest, is the fifth in the Columbia University Biological Series, and is rather singularly dedicated to "Hobart College where I learned to study, and I hope to profit by but not blindly follow the writings of that great thinker on the principles of science, George Berkeley." The titles of the twelve lectures, which compose the book, will give the best idea of its wide scope and great importance—Huxley and the problem of the naturalist; nature and nurture; LaMarck; migration in its bearing on LaMarckism; zoölogy and the philosophy of evolution; a note on the views of Galton and Weismann on inheritance; Darwin and the origin of species; natural selection and the antiquity of life; natural selection and natural theology; Paley and the argument from contrivance; the mechanism of nature; Louis Agassiz and George Berkeley.

The Use of Color in the Verse of the English Romantic Poets, by ALICE EDWARDS PRATT. Chicago, 1898. pp. 118.

The use which has been made of color and color terms by Pope, Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, Cowper, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats, required a careful reading of the poets, and the cataloguing of each usage of color. The results for each poet are classified, first by color groups, and second as distribution among various fields of interest. Nine colors or color groups are used, and twelve fields of interest: viz.—man, dress, manufactured articles, animals, minerals, flowers and fruits, sky, land, waters, miscellaneous objects, color as color, and abstractions. Four hundred thousand lines of verse were read, and two interesting charts are appended, one on color words applied to human eyes, hair, skin; and the second, on those applied to sky, cloud, air, vegetation, hills and deep water. Interest in color culminated in two periods—with Goldsmith representing the lowest stage between them. Scott, Wordsworth and Shelley are near the apex of the first, and the romanticists, after Tennyson, of the second maximal use.

The Sexual Instinct and its Morbid Manifestations from the Double Standpoint of Jurisprudence and Psychiatry, by DR. B. TARNOWSKY, Translated by W. C. Costello and Alfred Allinson. Paris, 1898. pp. 239.

This important work, which first appeared in a briefer form in Russian, in 1885, is here at last translated with a considerable number of fresh observations, which, however, do not especially modify the author's theory. He adopts as the motto of his book the sentence of Havelock Ellis to the effect that now that the problems of religion and labor have been more or less either settled or placed on a practical basis, the question of sex and the race, which rests on it, now becomes the chief problem for coming generations to solve. "Sex lies at the root of life, and we can never learn to reverence life until we know how to understand sex." The book is very attractively printed and bound and contains a frontispiece of the author.

A Plea for Polygamy. Paris, 1898. pp. 280.

This anonymous book, with an edition strictly limited to 300 numbers, is a serious and earnest argument, based chiefly on anthropological rather than biological grounds, that polygamy is practical and in some respects and under certain circumstances not only justifiable, but highly advisable. The author thinks it would prevent a social evil; that monogamy prevents and retards marriage, which is not only a

duty, but an inalienable right for all who wish it, etc. The author's view is extreme, and his accusations against monogamy are bitter; his list of great men in the past who have been open or covert polygamists; his analysis of love and the primary laws of marriage exhibit little scholarship, strong prejudice, and a propensity for extreme views.

Psychology of Sex, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. Vol. I. Sexual Inversion. University Press, London, 1897. pp. 204.

This first volume is largely a translation of the author's work published a year earlier in Germany. From the latter work, however, some matter has been omitted, but more has been added. As a youth, living in an Australian city, where the ways of life were seen, Mr. Ellis resolved, twenty years ago, that one main part of his life work should be to make clear the problems of sex. He has a deep sense of the evils of ignorance, and suppression of efforts that can never be suppressed, but may easily be perverted; and pleads in a preface the cause of sincerity against that of reticence. In the days of the great treatise of Sanchez, the church dealt faithfully with this subject, now it ignores and slights it. A later volume is to be devoted to normal phenomena in this field.

The Determination of Sex, by DR. LEOPOLD SCHENCK. The Werner Co., Chicago, Akron and New York, 1898. pp. 222.

This is called an authorized translation, but the name of no translator is given, neither are we informed where the original papers of the author are found. The style of the translation is exceedingly unsatisfactory, leaving the reader often in great doubt as just what the sentences mean. The general conclusion, however, is plain enough, and is, as is well-known, that sex is determined in the very early months of pregnancy by the presence or absence of sugar in the urine, which the author's extremely delicate phenylhydrazine test detects even the faintest trace of. If the diet during this period can be so determined that no sugar is given off, a male child is the result. If it is thus excreted, a female child is produced. The very wide range, however, of variation in this habit requires a very careful individual study, and the preliminary study of dieting must precede impregnation for some weeks or months.

Die Geschlechts-Bestimmung des Werdenden Menschen, von KARL VON HAGEN. Berlin, S. W., 1898. pp. 60.

This brochure attempts to sum up what we knew and what we know on the predetermination of sex. Assuming the general correctness of Schenck's theory, of which the author gives a somewhat popular statement, he attempts to draw certain practical diathetic rules concerning marriage, food and regimen; supplements the theory with a number of very bold conjectures of his own; and introduces a number of striking psychological conceptions.

Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion, by CLIFFORD HOWARD. Washington, D. C., 1897. pp. 166.

The author makes sex worship the basis of religion in the world. It was universal and primitive, and has left its mark on, not only all religions, but all languages and institutions. It was inspired by the phenomena of nature, and many of its most formal mysteries were springtime celebrations of the regeneration of life. Now in India there are millions of true Phallic worshippers. Even the highest theologies are its product, and God himself is love. So diverse and changed have been its effects that many really worship at its shrine without knowing it. The author shares what to us is extravagance of